Nancy Hannigan was the one daughter of Seumas and Nellie Hannigan. Nancy, as she grew up, developed such an attractive as the grew up, developed such an attractive as big plunge churn in the dairy later on the control of the contro appearance that she was dubbed "The flow-er of Dhrimore." Ere yet Nancy was ma-ture she had to go the way of the young women (and young men, too) of our Doneer of Dhrimore." Ere yet Nancy was mature she had to go the way of the young women (and young men, too) of our Donegal seaboard—she had to go over the mountains to hire with the Scotch planters who owned the big, rich farms by the valley of the Finn. Nancy, being of such tender years, so inexperienced of the world, and, still worse, possessing the fatality of exceptional beauty. Seumeas and Nellie were leath to let her go. But, despite a little.

the same day.

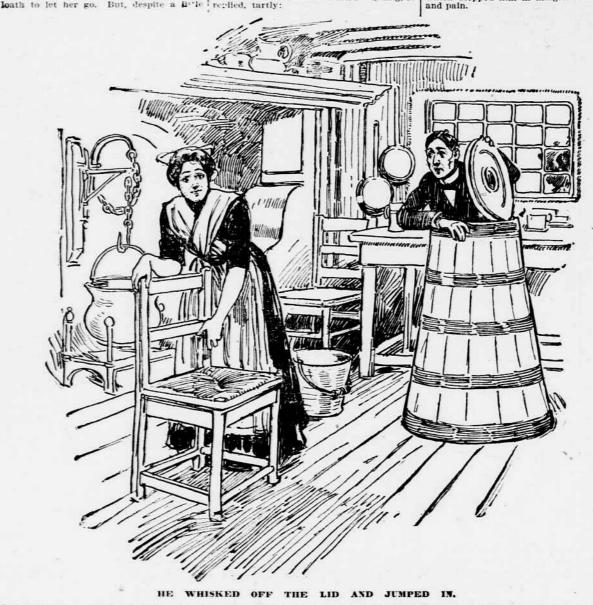
was echoed back, as from

"And," Alexander went on, "I should certainly not like such lips to tell it to me." He wound this up by a playful attempt to chuck Nancy under the chin. Nancy, slipping back, drew herself up in an attitude of indignation.

"What!" he said, surprised. "And the pose of a Greek goddess, by all that's beautiful!" He stepped toward her in admiration and attempted to lay his arm around her waist.

Instantly Nancy's little hand shot up more rapidly than he could have been prepared for, and with the back of it she drew him a sounding smack along the mouth, which stopped him in mingled amazement and pain.

tenance.
"And," Alexander went on, "I should cer-



fishing and a little tilling, want gave an occasional knock at Seumas' door, as at the doors of his neighbors—so, perforce, poor Naney must face the world.

With a very large store of advice and warning (the only commodities her mother and a foorly to be library with, a very

warning (the only commodities her mother could afford to be liberal with), a very small store of clothes (done up in a red henckerchief) and her father's and mother's ssing. Nancy took the road with the her poor boys and girls just before the hegan to rub the mists off his eyes and on a Friday morning, and trudged ain on a Friday morning, and truogen-six miles before bedtime, and stood tabble market in Strabane next day ig for some one to come and hire ner, eral big rough farmers and some eer farmers' wives had come up and viewed Nancy at every angle of observa-tion, quizzed, questioned and cross-ques-tioned her, putting her through the cate-chism of her abilities and then priced her, and haggled wita her-trying to beat her down five shillings in the half-year's wage-and quitted her, giving their opinion that she was too delicate for a girl's work in the Laigan (which included wrestling with tubs and pots of boiled roots, feeding cows and plgs, milking, churning and butter making). Finally, an imposing old lady of generous girth, and evidently of higher social status than the farmer's wife, came up, and, raising her glasses, viewed Nancy social status than the farmer's wife, cameup, and, raising her glasses, viewed Nancy
calmly and critically, and then trotted her
through the usual catechism. Mrs. Nellson,
it turned out, did not require a pot wrestler,
but a dairy maid, and, Nancy and Nancy's
price suiting her, they quickly agreed as
mistress and mald, and Mrs. Nellson's son,
a bashful young man, than whom Nancy
vowed she never before had seen any one
so exquisitely dressed, drove them home in
a buggy.

a buggy. Mrs. Nellson took much pains showing Nancy her work next morning, and when this had been done to the satisfaction of both, she led Nancy to the parlor, and, sinking into an easy chair, began to read both, she led Nancy to the parlor, and staking into an easy chair, began to read ther a homily upon the conduct she expected of all females under her roof. The bashful and nice young man, as primly dressed as ever, read a book by the window. Though he gianced at Nancy as he came in, he was either too modest or too much absorbed in the book to raise his eyes a second time. Two virtues ever possessed by Nancy were docility and respectfulness, but under Mrs. Neilson's lecturing tongue she had much ado to keep down a rebellious spirit that for the first time moved within her. "For, you know," the good Mrs. Neilson tried to impress upon her, "you girls who come here from those wild mountains have to be taught the proprieties necessary to young women, and which, I fear, are saily left out in your bringing up." Nancy flushed. "Your parents, it seems to me, dear, allow you to grow wild, with the result that you come over the mountains into our country so hoydenish that it takes much of our time and trouble to civilize you, and to teach you contain the contained of the common to the contained of the co hoydenish that it takes much of our time and trouble to civilize you, and to teach you Christian-like conduct." Here Nancy gave her head a most indignant little toss, which was quite lost upon her mentor, who was either so absorbed with her own discourse that she didn't see it, or else, seeing it, took it as a matter of course. "And now, one thing in particular I want to impress on you is to warn you against giving our Tommy any encouragement." Nancy looked at Mrs. Nellson in amazement. "A purty boy indeed ye are," she went "Tommy is my eldest boy—and sadly difit, took it as a matter of course. "And now, one thing in particular I want to impress on you is to warn you against giving our Tommy any encouragement." Nancy looked at Mrs. Neilson in amazement. "Then the divil go with ye!" Nancy looked at Mrs. Neilson in amazement. "Then the divil go with ye!" Nancy looked at Mrs. Neilson in amazement. "Tommy is my eldest boy—and sadly different, I'm sorry to say, from Alexander in response to the implied compliment—"sadly different, I'm sorry to say, from Alexander. Tommy is a harum-scarum, of whom we never could make anything, for he couldn't be got to mind his books. Tommy will go to the other side of the parish after a pretty face, and the only objection I can yet find with you is that I'm positive you won't be with me twenty-four hours till that boy's courting you." With her hands under her apron Nancy dropped a sarcastic courtesy, and said: "I'm sure, I'm very thankful to ye, ma'am." "Now, mind, you give that boy no encouragement. My heart's nigh broken with him," and she gave a faint sigh; "and, indeed, but that I have the comfort and consolation of possessing my own wise, good Alexander, I think it would be quite broken long ago. Now, you have got your warning, dear."
Nancy dropped a haughty courtesy, "and mind you keep that boy at arm's length; for, emphatically, I'll not tolerate my servant girls courting with my son."

Nancy tossed her head again, and flashed

ant girls courting with my son."

Nancy tossed her head again, and flashed a look at Mrs. Neilson. She felt that she would like to deliver herself of a piece of her mind, but poor Nancy likewise felt that if she spoke she would say something hot and hasty, for which she would certain hot and hasty, for which she would certain hot and hasty. So wisely she restrained herself. A hot blush overspread with the same with the she would certain that if she spoke she would certain hot and hasty, for which she would certain hot and hasty, for which she would certain hot and heat of the same with the same wi

esn't it, or not?"
"By George, it does. Seems to me like's if I'd known you, Nancy, for the last fifty years."
"Well, the quicker ye get rid o' that no-

"Well, the quicker ye get rid o' that not in the better. Who are ye, or what are ye, or what's yer business here?"
"That's right, now. I like that Nancy. That's coming plank down to business at once. Well, I'm Tommy. I'm a harum-scarum, good-for-nothing (at least, so the old woman says, and she should know), and my busines here is to court you."
Nancy flung the churn scrubber at him by way of reply to his audacity, and Tommy caught it defily. He dismounted from his position, and, approaching Nancy, returned the brush with a mock bow, then turned to her the back of his bent

hen turned to her the back of his bent

then turned to her the back of his bent head, saying:
"Perhaps you would like to ease your distressed mind by punishing Tommy?"
Nancy, without any delay, drew him across the head a smart whack of the brush, causing him to jump up with a yell, and execute a good imitation of an Indian war dance around herself and the churn, rubbing and scratching the back of his head the while.

"That's foryer impertinence," Nancy said,

"That's for yer impertinence," Nancy said, when he quieted.

"Oh, you duck! Shouldn't I like to be thrashed every day ever I'd rise by just such a vision as your sweet self."

"In throth," said Nancy, "if ye provoke me to go practicin' my wrist on ye again ye'll may be find it's little of the vision's about it—or at least it's the sort of vision that laives bligthers behind it."

"Nancy, avourneen, it's I knows that; for already there's a blister on my heart the size o' your shoe—the size o' my own shoe, I mean."

choe, I mean."
"Be off, I say, or I'll rise them the size o'

your head—an' that's big enough—on the ribs of ye. Be off, I tell ye!" "An' I can't go, I tell ye!" accompanied

*Homesick.

"And so," Alexander said, moving closer up to Nancy, and looking into her blue eyes sympathetically, "and so you are feeling long and lonesome after home?"

"Ach, not much—not much!" she said, in a tone which, interpreted, meant—"A great deal."

"Well, now, Nancy, my, dean," and here."

When he got his breath again: "Well, upon my solemn word, you fiery Nancy, your sweet lips must soothe what your wicked hand has made smart," and he made a dash at her

made a dash at her.

But Nancy, clutching at a butter spade, struck out, and hit him a sounding rap squarely on the nose, making blood spurt and bringing the gallant Alexander to a dead stop.

and bringing the gailant Alexander to a dead stop.

He clapped both hands to his nose. Nancy, who could not help smiling through her indignation, still stood at bay watching the brave fellow nurse his nose. And at that instant Mrs. Neilson's voice was heard, just without the door, crying back to the kitchen maid directions about dinner. Alexander threw up his hands in alarm. "Nancy, upon my soul, I'm undone!" Rapidly his eye ran around the dairy, but few hiding places were there. His glance fell

"Nancy, upon my soul, I'm undone!" Rapidly his eye ran around the dairy, but few hiding places were there. His glance fell upon the big churn. He whisked off the lid and jumped in. Ere his head disappeared he paused, while he whispered:
"Nancy, Nancy, I'm your friend from this day—if you say nothing." Then the head disappeared and the lid was pulled down to its position within the churn.
Poor Nancy was swayed between indignation, amazement and laughter at the ludicrous denouement—and it is more than probable laughter, and right hearty laughter, would have claimed her had not Mrs. Neilson then come salling in.
"Well, little girl, are you standing idle? Why aren't you at work? Don't commence to mope, thinking of home now," and Mrs. Neilson fussed around the dairy. "You know that's not what I'm paying you extravagant wages for. Besides, you were never quartered so well at home, away in those wild mountains, as you are here, with plenty to eat, and not too much id de—niv

those wild mountains, as you are here, with plenty to eat, and not too much to do—only you must always keep your hands going. What are you working at now? What? And you haven't finished with the churn yet? Oh, dear! What are servant girls useful for now except to get in one's way? Have you given it the second scalding yet? No? What's this to do? Is the kettle boiled? Here, stand out of my way! Old woman as I am, I'm as good as half a dozen of the sort of girls going now adays. Out of my way! Out of my way! And pray observe how I scald a churn—for I'll venture my word you have to be taught it. Paugh! Deary me, it's roasting!" and wrs. Nellson, letting go the kettle she had essayed to lift, now protected her hand with her apron, and bore off to the churn the steaming and hissing kettle.

She rested it on the rim of the churn. "Now, observe, my girl—What? Do you think it is only for your amusement I do this, that you stand grinning? Nancy drew as long a face as she could assume. "Observe, you first pass the water round the edges of the lid—this way, and—"
"Oh! Oh!! Oh!!! Oh!!!"

An unearthly yell ascended from out the bowels of the churn, the those wild mountains, as you are here, with plenty to eat, and not too much to do—only

"Oh! Oh!! Oh!!!! Oh!!!!"

An unearthly yell ascended from out the bowels of the churn, the lid shot up in the face of the screaming Mrs. Nellson, a dripping human head dashed after, forth jumped a man, and at a bound, leaping clear over the prostrate form of his mother, the wise, the studious, the good and bashful and well-scalded Alexander burst screaming through the door.



Customer—"You told me that this 'oss 'ad won a dozen matches agin some o' th' best 'osses in the county. Why, 'e can't trot a mile in ten minutes to save 'is life."

Dealer—"I didn't say 'e could. You never asked me what sort o' matches. It was in ploughin' matches 'e took the prizes!"—Punch.

to you and keep the feeling of 'long' away from you."

Nancy was touched by the feeling expression of such real sympathy. She cast down her eyes as she said:

"I'm sure I must be forever obliged to ye, sir, for yer good-heartedness to the sthranger." own her eyes as she said:

"I'm sure I must be forever obliged to ye, sir, for yer good-heartedness to the sthranger."

"My dear Nancy," here he sat him on the edge of the churn and looked across into Nancy's pretty face, "don't say stranger. You're not to feel strange here. You're not to make-strange with any one-except, of course, the villain Tommy; by all means, you must make strange with that fellow. You must observe mother's good advice regarding him. But you are not to feel strange with me, for instance," and he laid a hand affectionately on Nancy's head.

"I'm forever obliged," Nancy said, in the thankfuiness of her heart.

"For, you know, Nancy," he continued, jocosely wagging a forefinger at her, "I shou'dn't like a young girl with such a beautiful head of hair," here he stroked it, "and such eyes," and he gazed into their depths, "to feel strange with me."

A puzzled look overspread Nancy's countenance.

"And" Alexander went on "I should cer-Wonderful Strides in the Last Quarter of a Century.

MARVELS OF MODERN SURGERY

Mankind Lives More Rationally Now! Than Formerly.

BATTLING WITH DISEASE

(Copyright, 1900, by Cyrus Edson.)

Written for The Evening Star. In all the history of mankind there has been no movement, at once so widespread, so single-hearted, so fraught with importance to humanity, as the advance in scientific discovery, made by the doctors of medicine, during the last quarter of the present century.

At all times since medicine became an art there have been men of unselfish pur-pose ready to devote their energy, their health and even their lives to the advance-ment of their profession, but where one such existed in older days there are now a thousand. The whole plane of professional thought has been elevated. The vast mass of the regular practitioners no longer look upon their calling as a mere method of livelihood, but rather as a means by which they may aid in the divine task of bettering the conditions of the human race.

ing the conditions of the human race.

To this end every one, in a greater or less degree, has become a discoverer, or at least an explorer in search of discoveries. The merest student, like one of Napoleon's soldiers, realizes that the baton of fame lies to his hand, and longs for the day when he may add something of value to the store of knowledge which has been heaped up around him. This lust for discovery increases in the individual from year to year, and while many failures are recorded, the number of successes has gone far during the past twenty-five years to raise medicine to the plane of an exact science.

Physicians who practiced at an earlier period look back to it, as men remember their childhood, in wonderment at their former ignorance, and the men and women who submitted to the treatment of those days are sometimes lost in amazement at the feats accomplished by modern practitioners.

tioners.

Advance in Surgery.

There is nothing perhaps that appeals to the lay mind so strongly as the advance in surgery. This has largely resulted from the discoveries of Lister, who was the first to realize fully the danger of germ poisoning in wounds, and the principles of whose ing in wounds, and the principles of whose antiseptic treatment govern surgery to this day. The absence of such treatment was one of the causes of the tremendous mortality of the civil war, and of former wars, and its absence rendered fatal a large class of operations which are now regarded as safe. Among these the most important are those affecting the abdominal cavity.

In the older times only one or two per cent of such operations were successful, but today less than one per cent are fatal. The ent of such operations were succession, out oday less than one per cent are fatal. The removal of a tumor or a cancer has become a matter of comparatively trifling moment, while the excision of part or all the stomach, of part of the intestines, or of part of the liver, or a kidney is no longer regarded as occasion for astonishment. It is possible, however, that the most beneficent result of modern surgery is seen in cases of appendicitis, a disease which, while still unrecognized, carried off its tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands, whose death was charged to inflammation of the bowels. The percentage of deaths from appendicitis is now figured at four to six per cent. This may almost be regarded as a reduction of from 80 to 90 per cent, for when the disease is once developed it becomes practically incurable in the absence of surgical treatment. emoval of a tumor or a cancer has be

comes practically incurable in the absence of surgical treatment.

Other important factors in the advance of surgery have been the improved methods of anaesthesia made possible by the discovery of cocaine, and the more intelligent use of chloroform, ether and nitrous oxide gas. These methods, by rendering the subject motionless, have made the work of the surgeon comparatively easy, while they have saved an infinity of pain to the afflicted which can only be appreciated by persons who suffered under methods now happily discontinued.

who suffered under methods now happily discontinued.

Another discovery, which while facilitating the work of the surgeon has also lessened the suffering of the subject, is that of the Roentgen ray. This taken with the Edison fluoroscope enables the surgeon to make a quick and thorough examination of any injury to the bones or of gunshot wounds, and afterward to avoid an amount of manipulating or of cutting which would materially increase the patient's affliction.

Wonderful Changes in Living.

But while the feats of surgery are mor spectacular, so to speak, than those accomplished by the physicians, the feats of the latter are more far reaching in the good they have done. It is possible that the best results have arisen from improved

methods of living, and these improvements are nowhere so plainly to be seen as in New York. Twenty years have wrought wonderful changes in the city at the Hudson's mouth. Drainage is better, the water supply is improved, plumbing is more perfect, the pan closet has almost disappeared and cesspools no longer exist. Personal cleanliness is growing more common, and these changes are even more evident in the tenements than in the private houses which are not under public supervision.

There are today no such slums as those which disgraced New York in the 70's. Suburban trains and the Brooklyn bridge have thinned the population, and Manhattan is no longer crowded as in former days. The vast fruit raising industries of the south, the increased grain output of the west, the meat packers of Chicago and the truck farmers of New England have created a food supply such as our fathers never dreamed of. The people know better what to eat, and how to cook and eat it. They wear better clothes. Their whole plane of living has been raised, and in the great work of education and enlightenment which has made this possible the magagreat work of education and enlightenment which has made this possible the maga-zines and the daily press have had an honorable share. Attention to the facts and opinions given out by the physicians, and carried broadcast by the newspapers, as

opinions given out by the physicians, and carried broadcast by the newspapers, as well as the more material changes, have done much to make New York one of the healthiest great cities in the world.

Under the benign influence of enlightenment and cleanliness a considerable class of disorders known as zymotic, or filth disease, have been almost wiped out of existence. Typhus fever, for instance, is as extinct as the great auk, and there are few physicians in practice today who have ever seen a case of it. Many years have passed since there has been a serious outbreak of cerebro-spinal meningitis. La grippe still exists, as most of us have reason to know, but only in a very modified form. It no longer devastates whole cities as in the days before King Filth was dethroned, and only occasionally and gently reminds us only occasionally and gently reminds us of the ravages of which it was once capa-ble.

Microscope a Factor. The advance of the medical art proper,

although so rapid in itself, has been slow

compared with that of other sciences, but this is owing, not to any lack of enthusiasm in its devotees, but to the mysteries of the in its devotees, but to the mysteries of the processes of life, which are so difficult of solution, and also to the fact that medicine necessarily develops in the wake of the allied sciences, being dependent upon them for its eyes, its hands and its ears. Perhaps the most potent factor in the advancement of medicine has been the microscope. Prior to its perfection we only guessed in a general way at the causes of disease. The germ theory was a mere speculation, accepted by a few and scouted by many. The world of infinite littleness was as difficult of mental grasp as that of infinite greatness. Little by little, step by step, the patient lensmaker, calculating his angles, working on bits of glass smaller than wheat berries, evolved an instrument that pierced the darkness and revealed to thousands of eager eyes the long-looked-for secrets of the germ world. Today the perfected microscope magnifies more than 75,000 times, but those figures do not convey any realiation of the vast multiplication of areas that are actually compassed. Some idea may be given, however, by saying that a common fly an eighth of an inch tall and a quarter of an inch long would be magnified into a monster thirty-six feet in height and seventy-six feet in length. A processes of life, which are so difficult of

MEDICAL PROGRESS lens which would magnify like this could show only a portion of the fly's body at one time, however, and to explore the whole surface a skilled microscopist would be obliged to work for three days, of ten

be obliged to work for three days, of ten hours each.

The wonders which now unfolded themselves to the eyes of science seemed almost beyond belief. Bacteria were found everywhere—in the earth, the air, the water. They were seen abounding in all putrient and fermenting substances in which organic matter existed, and were soon recognized as the prime cause of putrefaction. and fermenting substances in which or ganle matter existed, and were soon recognized as the prime cause of putrefaction. In proof of this it was learned that organic matter when exposed only to sterilized air never putrefies, and that if bacteria could be excluded from wounds the latter would heal without suppuration.

The Study of Bacteria.

From the mere discovery of bacteria to their identification and classification was comparatively but a step. It was found that they could be cultivated artificially. It was only necessary to immerse a needle in any substance containing bacteria and then thrust it into some culture media, such as soup, jelly, cornstarch, or coagulated



Cyrus Edson, M. D.

blood. In such a base the bacteria would be deposited in the more congenial soil, and multiply so rapidly as soon to provide the investigator with ample material for his experiments.

It was to Prof. Koch's book on the Etiology of Anthrax, published in 1878, that the world was indebted for the placing of bacteriology upon a solid scientific basis. This frightful disease caused the death of sheep worth \$1,500,000 annually in France alone. It was so malignant that animals feeding above the graves of former victims were infected and died. People who handled the hides and wool of diseased sheep, acquired the infection, and even bone dust, used as manure, communicated the poison to human beings and to the animals which partook of the ensuing vegetation. The resistance of anthrax bacilli to destructive agents seemed beyond the power of science to overcome. After eleven years of life they were found still active and five months' immersion in alcohol seemed rather to stimulate their activity than to lessen it. When introduced into the body they multiplied with extraordinary rapidity, consuming the oxygen in the blood faster than the lungs could supply it. After death the capillaries were found absolutely stuffed with compact masses of bacilli in numbers beyond the possibility of computation.

The study of this disease, and of others which were traced to bacterial sources, led to the discovery that germ diseases in general were self-limiting—that they ran a specific course which in the majority of cases ended in recovery. This led to the inference that germs form and excrete some polson which is fatal to themselves, and this was proved to be the case by the fact that when the germs of certain diseases were placed in suitable culture media they developed for only a limited period and then died; at the same time it was noticed that the action of the germs upon the culture media transformed the latter into new substances. The yeast germ, for instance, acting upon corn starch, produced alcohol and carbonic acid, while certa

acting upon corn starch, produced alcohol and carbonic acid, while certain disease germs produced the substances now widely known as toxins.

Serum and Inocculation.

The germs themselves in some cases were used to inoculate healthy animals, and the germs taken from them were used upon other animals. After passing through a certain number of beasts the germs were found to have become so weakened that when inoculated in healthy individuals they would cause an attack of the disease, harmless in itself, but sufficient to prevent a recurrence of the trouble. It was in 1880 a recurrence of the trouble. It was in 1880 that Pasteur announced his ability to prevent chicken cholera by this means, and the announcement of a virus for the cure of anthrax soon followed. Two years later Koch announced the discovery of the bacillus of tuberculosis, now known as the hyphen bacillus, and later the identification of the comma bacillus, as the cause of Asiatic cholera. It may be well to explain at this juncture how the presence of these germs can be detected.

In suspected cases of cholera, for instance, a needle is dipped in the excreta of the patient and then thrust into a test tube containing a sterilized culture medicine.

Almost immediately the bacteria attack and destroy this medicine in the section of the patient and the section of the section of the patient and the section of the sectio

containing a sterilized culture medicine.

Almost immediately the bacteria attack and destroy this medium along the sides and destroy this medium along the sides and at the bottom of the needle thrust, until at last the excavation which they make resembles a turnip in outline. The comma shape of these germs, together with their beculiar form of attack, render their identification sure. With the germ of tuberculosis the method is different. In this case a drop of sputum is dried upon a glass silde and then treated with a solution of methylene blue. Then, when the blue has been roughly washed off, the tubercle bacilli are found to have been stained with it, while all other bacilli are left stainless. It is true that the plasmodia or germ of malaria and other germs also take a blue stain, but as they are never present in sputum, and moreover, are differently shaped, there is no danger of confusion. These two instances will suffice to indicate, in a general way, the methods of identification in use.

In 1890 Koch announced the discovery of

in a general way, the methods of identification in use.

In ISSO Koch announced the discovery of a lymph for the cure of consumption, but did not succeed in demonstrating its usefulness. This was followed two years later by the production by Roux and Behring of an anti-toxin for the cure of diphtheria. These gentlemen ascertained that when certain animals, preferably horses, were culated with gradually increased doses of toxins, made from the Klebs-Loeffler bacilli, they became immune to diphtheria, and the serum of their blood was converted into a specific which proved to be an almost certain cure for that formidable disease. At first the cost of this serum was very great, but of late years the municipality of New York has placed it within the reach of the poorest person, and the results of its use have been in the highest degree satisfactory.

I refrain from going into the complete

of the poorest person, and the results of its use have been in the highest degree satisfactory.

I refrain from going into the complete statistics at hand which would prove this statement, but merely call attention to the fact that for ten years preceding the use of anti-toxins the deaths from croup and diphtheria averaged in Paris 1,463, and in Berlin, 1,419 annually, whereas during the anti-toxin period, 1895 to 1899, they averaged 383 and 686, respectively, or less than one-half. In New York the deaths formerly averaged 2,654 a year, while since the introduction of anti-toxin they have averaged only 1,563, and in 1898 they numbered only 923. I may add that during the year 1898-99 the percentage of deaths in persons who received the anti-toxin treatment was no more than 7.7. This record in the cure of a disease formerly regarded as dangerous in the extreme and the mortality which was from 25 per cent to 40 per cent is certainly remarkable.

CYRUS EDSON, M. D.

Small Boy (who is somewhat cramped for room)—"Are you still there, Billy? I thought you wos lost."—Punch.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

The following is a list of advertised letters re-maining in the Washington (D. C.) post-office Sat-urday, Jenuary 27, 1900.

To obtain any 67 these letters the applicant should call for "Advertised Letters."

If 1ct called for within two (2) weeks they will be sent to the dead letter office. weeks they will

LADIES' LIST.

Adkin, Mae Miss
Akit, Jane Miss
Akit, Jane Miss
Akit, Jane Miss
Akit, Jane Miss
Albert, Baatard Mrs
Albert, Baatard Mrs
Alexander, Ruth Miss
Anderson, Emma Mrs
Anderson, Lizzie Miss
Anderson, Lizzie Miss
Anderson, Martie Mrs
Arnold, L Mrs
Arnold, Sadie Mrs
Bailey, Mamie Miss
Bailey, Salie Mrs
Banks, Rosa Miss
Banks, Rosa Miss
Banks, Rosa Miss
Barlow, Lottie Mrs
Barror, Lottie Mrs
Bearry, Marle Miss
Been, Martha Miss
Been, Martha Miss
Bell, Fannie Mrs
Bell, Mary Miss
Berry, Mary Miss
Butler, Lottle Miss
Bevely, Lacy Miss
Birk, Manay Mrs
Biackwood, J R Mrs
Boowins, A Maer Mrs
Boowins, A Maer Mrs
Boowins, Lizzle Miss
Bowen, Lizzle Miss
Bowen, Lizzle Miss
Brook, Miss
Brook, Mille Miss
Brooks, Killa V Miss
Brooks, Elia V Miss
Brooks, Mollie Miss
Brown, A C Miss
Brown, A C Miss
Brown, Helen Akit, Jane Miss
Akit, Jane Miss
Akit, Jane Miss
Alberadert, Rath Miss
Alberadert, Rath Miss
Amberson, Lizzie Miss
Anderson, Lizzie Miss
Balley, Manile Miss
Anneld, L Mrs
Arnold, Sadie Mrs
Balley, Manile Miss
Barley, Manile Miss
Barnard, Clara Miss
Barnard, Clara Miss
Bean, Bosie Mrs
Bearry, Mary Miss
Bell, Fannie Mrs
Bell, Fannie Mrs
Bell, Fannie Mrs
Bearry, Mary Miss
Bearry, Mary Miss
Bell, Fannie Mrs
Lazzi, Mary Miss
Lazzi, Veta Miss
Lazzi, Veta Miss
Lazzi, Veta Miss
Lazzi, Lucy Miss
Lazzi, Veta Miss
Lazzi, Lucy Miss
Lazzi, Mary Miss
Lazzi, Lucy Miss
Lazzi, Veta Miss
Lazzi, Veta Miss
Lazzi, Veta Miss
Lazzi, Veta Miss
Lazzi, Lucy Miss
Lazzi, Veta Miss
Lazzi, Lucy Miss
Lazzi, Veta Miss
Lev. Lacy Miss
Low, Lacy Mis

de Cherco, Incz P MIS
Deods, Daisy
Deubl, Genevra Miss
Delbahw, Willle Miss
Dilese, Lillie Mrs
De Long, Emma Miss
Dezendorf, Louise F Miss
Dedson, Susan P Mrs
Dedson, Susan P Mrs
Doubly, Margie Miss
Donnally, Margie Miss
Dorsey, Rasil Mrs
Doublett, Blanche Miss
Driver, Olla Mrs
Drummond, Lizzie
Dedley, Maria Miss
Duran, Kate Miss
Doran, Kate Miss
Doran, Kate Miss Rollins, Lizzle Miss
Rollins, Mary E Miss
Rollins, Rosa Miss
Rollins, Rosa Miss
Rollins, Rosa Miss
Ross, Avinin
Ross, Avinin
Ross, Nellie Miss
Salar, Cornelia Miss
Salar, Cornelia Miss
Salar, Cornelia Miss
Salar, Cornelia Miss
Salar, G A Miss
Schaffee, S Mirs
Schaffee, Salar, Miss
Schaffee, Luxia Miss
Schaffee, Luxia Miss
Silamo, Dalaren Miss
Silamo, Lizzle Mrs
Silamo, Larinda Mrs
Silamo, Mary Mrs
Smith, Mary Miss
Smith, Rosa Mrs
Smith, Rosa Mrs
Smith, Rosa Mrs
Smith, Verena B M Miss
Smith, Verena B M Miss
Smith, Verena B M Miss Foley, M.J Mrs
Foster, Manie A Miss
Fowels, Fannie Mrs
Francis, Bertha Mrs
Franks, Mamie B Mrs
Franks, Mamie B Mrs
Frazer, Mary Miss
Freeman, Sophie Miss
Futton, Cilley Miss
Gardiner, John Mrs
Gardiner, M Mrs Smith, Rosa Mrs
Smith, Rosa Mrs
Smith, Verena B M Miss
Smith, Verena B M Miss
Smith, Verena Miss
Smith, Verena Miss
Smith, Webory Mrs
Smith, Singh Mrs
Smow, Rebery Mrs
Sparks, Joseph Mrs
Sparks, Lara Miss
St Clair, Nettle Miss
Stansbury, B E Miss
Stansbury, B E Miss
Stansbury, B E Miss
Stanthar, Nathe Miss
Steiner, Nathe Miss
Steiner, Nathe Miss
Steward, Elizia Mrs
Steward, Elizia Mrs
Steward, B Mrs
Steward, Susle Miss
Stineleonth, G B Mrs
Stout, Minuie Miss
Straight, Clara B & Scoot
Straight, Clara B & Scoot Gardner, Mrs Gardner, Elvira Mrs Garner, L E Mrs Gilbson, Cutburt J Mrs Gilbert, Mary G Miss Gilichrist, E W Mrs Girault, P G Miss Gordon, Esther Miss

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Sward, Leathan Miss
Sward, Leathan Miss
Swan, Lizzie Miss
Swan, Lizzie Miss
Swaeney, A M Miss
Sybern, A Miss
Sybern, A Miss
Sybern, A Miss
Taliaferro, Katie Mrs
Trainer, Addie Mrs
Trompson, Jane Miss
Thomas, M Miss
Thomas, M Miss
Thompson, Jane Miss
Thompson, Jane Miss
Thompson, Eliza Miss
Thompson, Win H Mrs
Theopen, Win H Mrs
Theopen, Win H Mrs
Theopen, Wary J Mrs
Thompson, Win Mrs
Thompson, Win Mrs
Thompson, Win H Mrs
Thompson, Win H Mrs
Thompson, Win Mrs
Thompson, W Venable, Katle E Miss
Vest, Philomela Miss
Wade, Clare L Miss (2)
Wade, Nazie Mrs
Walker, Fannie Mrs
Walker, Jannia Miss
Walker, Marrret Mrs
Walker, Marrret Mrs
Walker, Marret Miss
Walker, Marie Miss
Walker, Kate Miss
Waller, Frances S Miss
Walfer, Frances S Miss
Walfer, Frances S Miss
Walfer, Sallie M Miss
Ward, Sarnh Miss
Ware, Jolia Miss Jarboe, Mae Miss
Jenkius, May Miss
Jennings, Nancy Miss
Johnson, Albertha Miss
Johnson, Annie Miss
Johnson, Aware Miss

Wenver, Lidin Miss
Webster, Lillie Miss
Webster, Lillie Miss
Welling, Flongie Miss
Welling, Flongie Miss
Welling, Flongie Miss
Wells, Helen Raymond
Mrs
West, Kitzie Mrs
West, Kitzie Mrs
Weston, Alfred Jerome
Mrs
Weston, Alfred Jerome
Mrs
Weston, Alfred Jerome
Mrs
Weston, Alfred Jerome
Mrs
Wheelock, Joseph H Mrs
White, Belle
White, Sarah R Miss
Whitemore, May E Miss
Williams, Cornelia E Miss
Williams, Cornelia E Miss
Williams, Lucille Miss
Williams, Lucille Miss
Williams, Lucille Miss
Williams, Mi Annie Miss E J W Mrs E Louise Miss Ellen Miss Emma Mrs Fannie Miss George Mrs Haunah Miss Haunah Miss
Jane Mrs
Laura Miss
May Lue Mrs
Mildred Mrs
Mintle Miss
Rebecca
J Mrs

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Johnson, Thos B
Johnson, WHI
Johnson, WHI
Johnson, WHI
Johnson, WHI
Johnson, WS
Jones, Hon W S
Jones, Hon W S
Jourdon, John R
Keeney, John R
Keeney, John R
Keeney, John R
Kelly, John B
Landwer, Jernard
Langiey, Win B
Landwer, Bernard
Langiey, Win B
Larimere, J K
Landaun, Sam
Leach, R W
Ledbetter, Capt W B
Lee, Johnsy
Lepperd, George
Lee, Willia
Lewis, Joseph (2)
Lindenberger, F T
Lindley, H M
Little, Phul
Linvard, James
Lockwood, J A
Luckett, Maj Cook J
McCarthey, Justin
McCarthey, Justin
McCarthey, Justin
McCarthey, Justin
McCue, Jas S Dr
McDonnell, J P
McDowell, Harry B
McGains, Willie
McKentz, Willie Borden, Thos L
Borman, Arthur
Bouton, 8
Bowen, Stephen E
Boyd, Jos C
Brackson, Edward
Braxton, Richard
Brestond, H W
Breman, Ed H
Brode, Mathias J
Brown, Aaron
Brown, J
Brown, James
Brown, NE McGains, Philip
McKentz, Willie
McKentz, Willie
McKnight, A Wm
McLane, Robt
McLaughlin, Chas F
McLean, A J Hon
McPherson, D
McQuade, Frank
McRea, J Hon
Miller, Will
Mitchell, Geo
Mitchell, Geo
Mitchell, Chas
Moffett, P D
Mobray, Geo
Montgoinery, W B
Morell, E G
Morgan, Chas
Morris, S H
Morris, T Hos
Morris, T Hos
Morris, T Hos
Morris, T Hos
Morris, Harm
Morse, Thos G
Moyes, Oscar
Murry, Harvey W
Myers, M S
Moxley, Ed
Myers, Thos G
Neale, B O Burnett, R A
Burts, Hon W T (3)
Burton, O C
Calvin, Dr A C
Calvin, Dr A C
Candy, A M
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Carren, Hon Jas
Carter, Eugene
Carter, Geo
Carter, J Elward
Carter, John W
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Clark, Allen B
Clark, James
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Coffin, Geo
Cognang, John S
Collard, Adelfus
Collins, Hilton
Coimen, Hon J D
Cooper, Geo E
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Corby, Henry
Costelle, Jno
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Crawford, J A
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Odazo, Count Erneste
O'Fallen, Sam Hon
Onstead, Frank
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Pierce, Prof W P
Porten, O
Pote, Chas Z

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briscoll, W E
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Ehrhardt, Michael
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Everett, W F
Everett, Gde McCasle
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Friedman, Julius
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George, F W
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Gilmore, Chas D
Gleasch, F J
Gilmore, Chas D
Goddin, John
Goodwine, Ben
Goodwine, Ben
Goodwine, Ben
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Gore, A H
Gover, B L (2)
Grady, Eddle
Groves, Chancey
Edward Porten, O
Potte, Chas Z
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Porter, Augustus G
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Pratt. R W
Poweil, Jos A
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Ransom, Raphee
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Redd, For
Redd, For
Redd, For
Reidly, Thos P
Reilly, Thos P
Reilly, Thos P
Reilly, Thos P
Reilly, Thos P
Reidle, E A
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Rose, Wm C
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Schafer, Wm
Schaffer, M
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Slaughter, Jas E Genl
Slaughter, Jas Pote, Chas Z

Grady, Eddle
Groves, Chancey
Green, Edward A
Green, John
Griffin, Rev J F
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Gnnn, Hen James
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Hall, J E
Hall, J H
Hall, Robt M
Hancom, Charlle
Harding, Lee
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Hacman, J & J N
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Hart, Fred
Harri, J ac J
Harries, J ac J
Harries, J ac J Snyder, Jne Sparrough, H H Spencer, H G Stelbdins, C H Mr & Mrs Stern, Frank (2) Stern, Leopold Stevensen, L B Stevart, Rollie M Stevart, R G Steingler, Goo (2) Swen, Killie

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Hickey, Dr Thomas
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Hicks, Albert
Hicks, Harry Wade
Hill, Escau
Hoffmann, Henry
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Hoody, Benjamin
Hooker, Col E Jr
Hood, Dr A B
Hotban, Edw Thompson, W P
Thome, Victor Corse
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Jansen, Arthur
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Kaplan, Weif

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Kiefner W
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Lyons, Max
Michatowics T
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Mrs
Phillips, Harold Wendell
Rocke, F 8
Scheib, Peter
Thomanne, Lawrent
Waldner, Edise Mrs
Young, Wm Mrs
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In Gro
In G Abbey Effv Salts Co Amer Indian Herb Co Amer Indian Herb Co Arabian Mfg Co Cox Carriage Co Family Fiction Pub Co Fidelity & Casnalty Co Halliday Rem dy Co Home Queen (Editor)

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what you eat and drink seems to like our brave troops at the press ment—all going to the front."—Fun.